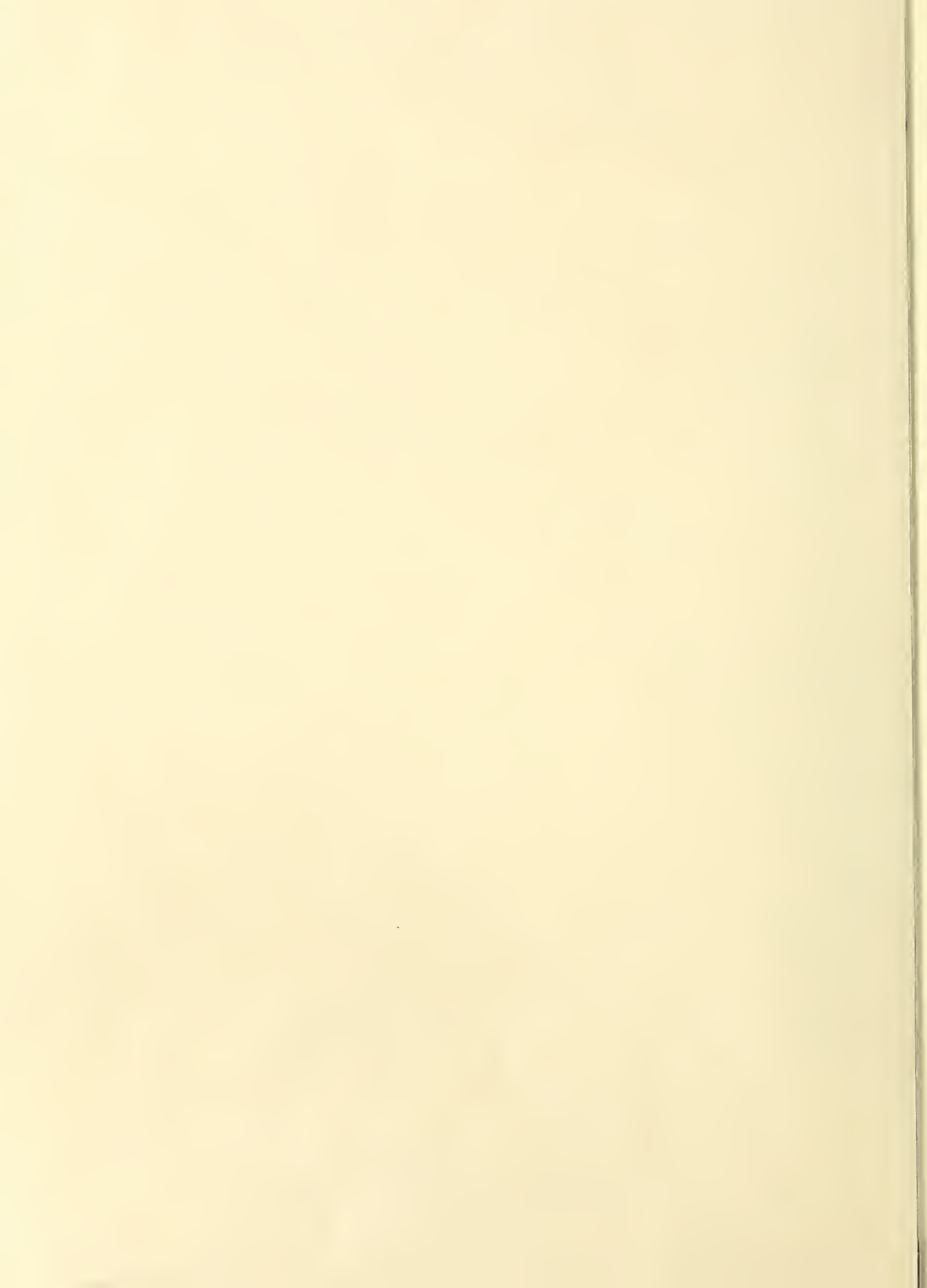


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



SUGAR REPORTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE
SUGAR DIVISION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

NOVEMBER 1957

NO. 67

CONTENTS

	<u>PAGES</u>
1. MARKET REVIEW	2 - 6
2. PER CAPITA DELIVERIES OF SUGAR BY STATES 1947-56	6 - 12
3. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS	12 - 13
4. STATISTICAL SERIES	14 - 24
(a) Highlights	14
(b) Receipts and meltings January- September 1957; deliveries by primary distributors October and January-October, and stocks at selected dates, 1957 and 1956.	15 - 18
(c) Status of quotas as of October 31 and November 16, 1957, and com- parison of charged to quotas January-October 1957 and 1956.	19 - 21
(d) Deliveries by primary distributors by States, September 1957, and third quarter 1957.	22 - 23
(e) Sugar prices by areas, and refined sugar production and stocks.	24

MARKET REVIEW

Deliveries of sugar for U. S. consumption through November 16 totalled 7,640 thousand tons, raw value, or 270 thousand tons less than at the same date last year. Refiners with deliveries 306 thousand tons below those of last year are faced with strong competition from beet sugar processors for the balance of the year. While deliveries by beet processors to date are 45 thousand tons ahead of last year the marketing quota is 116 thousand tons larger than in 1956.

During the first three quarters of 1957 total deliveries reported by states were down about 2 percent. Deliveries to the Northeastern part of the country (New England and Middle Atlantic states) were above those of last year but deliveries to all other regions showed decreases: North Central 2.8 percent, South 4 percent, and Western 1.4 percent. Total beet sugar deliveries were 4 percent above those of last year but the entire increase of 60 thousand tons was matched by those to Illinois alone. Heavy increases in deliveries of beet sugar to Indiana and Ohio (up 93 and 74 percent respectively), and increased deliveries to Wisconsin and Texas offset a decline of 36 thousand tons in deliveries to California. By the end of September beet sugar deliveries to Indiana and Ohio were above those for the entire calendar year 1956.

Deliveries of beet sugar to the North Central region increased by 12 percent while cane sugar deliveries were down by the same percentage. Cane sugar deliveries to the Western region were up about 5.5 percent with beet sugar deliveries down a comparable percentage. While reports of deliveries by states for October are not yet available, deliveries of beet sugar during that month in 1957 were a slightly higher percentage of total deliveries than during October of 1956 and the overall picture is not expected to show any radical change from the pattern through September of higher beet sugar deliveries to some mid-continent states and lower deliveries in California.

The spot price of domestic raw sugar, duty paid, New York, averaged 6.11 cents per pound from November 1 through November 22, but has averaged 6.25 for the year to date. During the same days of November 1956, raw sugar prices were increasing and averaged 6.30 cents per pound although the cumulative average for the year was 6.06 cents. Wholesale refined cane sugar prices in the Northeast territory have been at 9.15 cents per pound since September 1

and the 1957 cumulative average price has been the same. During November 1956 the wholesale refined price was 8.95 cents per pound and the cumulative average through that month was 8.74 cents per pound. At present the differential between refined and raw sugar prices at New York is 3.05 cents per pound and the average for the year to date has been 2.90 cents. Last year at this time the differential was 2.68 cents per pound, the same as the cumulative differential.

While the list prices for refined cane and beet sugar in the Chicago-West territory remain at 8.70 and 8.50 cents per pound, respectively, offers have been reported in the Chicago switching district at .30 cent below those figures. The previously announced direct shipment allowance to this marketing area was .10 cent per pound. The list price to California, Arizona and Nevada continues at 9.10 cents for cane and 9.00 for beet sugar but .40 cent allowances are being made on deliveries of industrial type sugars. This reduction narrows the price differential between California and the balance of the Pacific territory where cane sugar prices remain at 8.70 cents and beet sugar 8.60 although additional allowances are still being made for deliveries to Washington and Oregon.

Refined sugar prices in parts of Indiana, Ohio and Michigan are not clearly defined at this time as refined cane sugar from the Gulf, and from the West and East coasts and beet sugar from the Western states as well as that produced in the East are being marketed competitively. Cane sugar quotations range from 8.95 to 9.15 cents per pound and beet sugar from 8.25 to 8.95 with shading of these prices by as much as .25 cent reported.

In the South Atlantic states the list price of cane sugar remains at 9.00 cents per pound and refiners continue to quote 8.95 in the Gulf territory with a .10 cent allowance by sellers of limited assortments. In Texas and Oklahoma cane sugar lists at 8.85 and beet sugar at 8.65 cents per pound.

Limitations on imports of member countries such as the United States from countries not participating in the International Sugar Agreement were reimposed on November 13, 1957 after having been inoperative since January 25, 1957. On November 13, the spot price of world raw sugar, f.a.s. Cuba, had averaged at a level not above 4 cents per pound over a period of 17 consecutive market days and had not been above 4 cents on at least 12 of those days; accordingly, the conditions for automatic re-entry into force of the

import limitations, under Rule 75 of the International Sugar Council, were met. Under Article 7(1)(i), sugar purchased during the inoperative period is not charged against the limit. Accordingly, the entire Peruvian unfilled U.S. quota balance for the current year may be imported.

On November 19, International Sugar Agreement export quotas became operative again after the world market price had averaged below 3.90 cents per pound over a period of 17 consecutive market days and had been below 3.90 cents on at least 12 days. "If at the end of the quota year a participating exporting country has an excess of net exports over its final quota in effect, such excess shall not be the subject of penalties provided it can be shown that the said excess resulted from exports or actual sales made during the inoperative period for shipment to final destinations within the calendar year over and above the proportion of the export quota which corresponds to the inoperative period as related to the whole quota year." (Rule 70).

According to an International Sugar Council press release dated November 19, 1957, quotas in effect, after deficit declarations, and reallocations are as follows:

<u>Deficit declarants</u>	<u>Metric tons, raw value</u>	<u>Other countries</u>	<u>Metric tons, raw value</u>
Belgium	15,000	China (Taiwan)	758,264 <u>2/</u>
Czechoslovakia	118,000	Cuba	2,736,887
France	0	Dominican Republic	728,742
Hungary	4,740	Haiti	45,000
Netherlands	0	Mexico	75,000
Philippines	5,000 <u>1/</u>		
Poland	80,000		
U.S.S.R.	0	Grand total	4,566,633

1/ Excludes Special Reserve of 20,000 tons under Art. 14A bis.

2/ Excludes Special Reserve of 95,000 tons under Art. 14A bis.

The above total of 4,566,633 tons is 148,367 tons less than the sum of all participating countries basic export tonnages of 4,715,000 tons. This indicates that part of the total deficit declarations of 637,260 tons, viz. 148,367 was not accepted as a reallocation by the other countries.

In the light of deficit declarations and incomplete reallocations, there will be no actual and effective restrictions on sugar exports to the world market during the balance of the year. Cuba, China (Taiwan), the Dominican Republic and Mexico are the only participating countries that can be expected to export their basic export and, where applicable, special reserve, tonnages. Cuba, China and the Dominican Republic have accepted reallocations of the deficits declared by most other exporting countries. The latter two would need to export sugar from the new crop now being processed to fill their quotas in effect.

In Cuba, exporters would have to borrow as much as 200,000 metric tons from reserves if the present International Sugar Agreement world market quota of Cuba (2,736,887 metric tons) is to be exported. It will be recalled that toward the end of 1956, about 150,000 tons were borrowed from reserves to supply the world free market. These borrowings were repaid from the "Other Countries Free" quota in 1957. Cuba in 1957 also took about 331,000 tons out of the "Other Countries Free" quota and assigned 300,000 tons to the U.S. reserve and about 31,000 tons to liquid sugar manufacture for filling its U.S. liquid sugar quota. Cuba currently carries 650,000 Spanish long tons of reserves, approximately the equivalent of the January 1, 1957 carryover.

The Foreign Agricultural Service of this Department last week released its semi-annual world sugar production estimate in "Foreign Crops and Markets World Summaries." Centrifugal sugar production for the year beginning with the Southern Hemisphere harvesting season, May or June 1957 is estimated at 47,689,000 short tons, raw value, (43,263,000 metric tons) compared to a revised figure of 45,481,000 short tons (41,260,000 metric tons) for the preceding crop year 1956-57.

Individual countries with the largest tonnage increases (shown parenthetically in thousand short tons) are the United States (517 - all five domestic areas combined), Germany (Fed. Rep.) (380), Brazil (365), Poland (350) and India (155).

The total increase over the preceding year is 2,208,000 short tons or 4.9 percent. It is assumed that Cuba will produce 6,250,000 short tons (5,500,000 Spanish long tons). Soviet production is estimated as 4,800,000 short tons. The revised figure for 1956-57 reflects a 252,000 short ton increase over the estimate published in May 1957.

PER CAPITA DELIVERIES OF SUGAR BY STATES 1947-1956

by

Eugene T. Cook
Sugar Division

During the last ten years the population of the United States has increased 16.6 percent but the rate of growth in some western states and Florida has been 2 to 4 times the national average while other states have had very little change in population. The variable birth rate and shifts in population in recent years have, of course, resulted in much larger increases in the volume of direct deliveries of sugar to some states than to others. Further changes in deliveries have occurred in response to changing patterns of sugar use. To measure the levels of direct receipts and to determine whether sugar deliveries to states have varied more or less proportionately to population changes during the past decade, per capita deliveries and their annual trends by states have been analyzed. (See tables 1 and 2, and figure 1).

Per capita deliveries by primary distributors for United States consumption averaged 97.1 pounds, refined basis, during the 10 year 1947-56 period. Regionally and statewide, however, such deliveries varied widely, reflecting not so much differences in actual per capita sugar consumption but rather the movement of sugar containing products across state and regional lines. Since about 57 percent of the sugar delivered in the United States is consumed in the manufacture of sugar containing products and the amount of sugar used industrially has been increasing while sugar for household use has been declining it is not expected that population shifts would be reflected directly in changes in sugar deliveries.

In the highly industrialized and geographically concentrated Middle Atlantic region the ten year average per capita distribution was

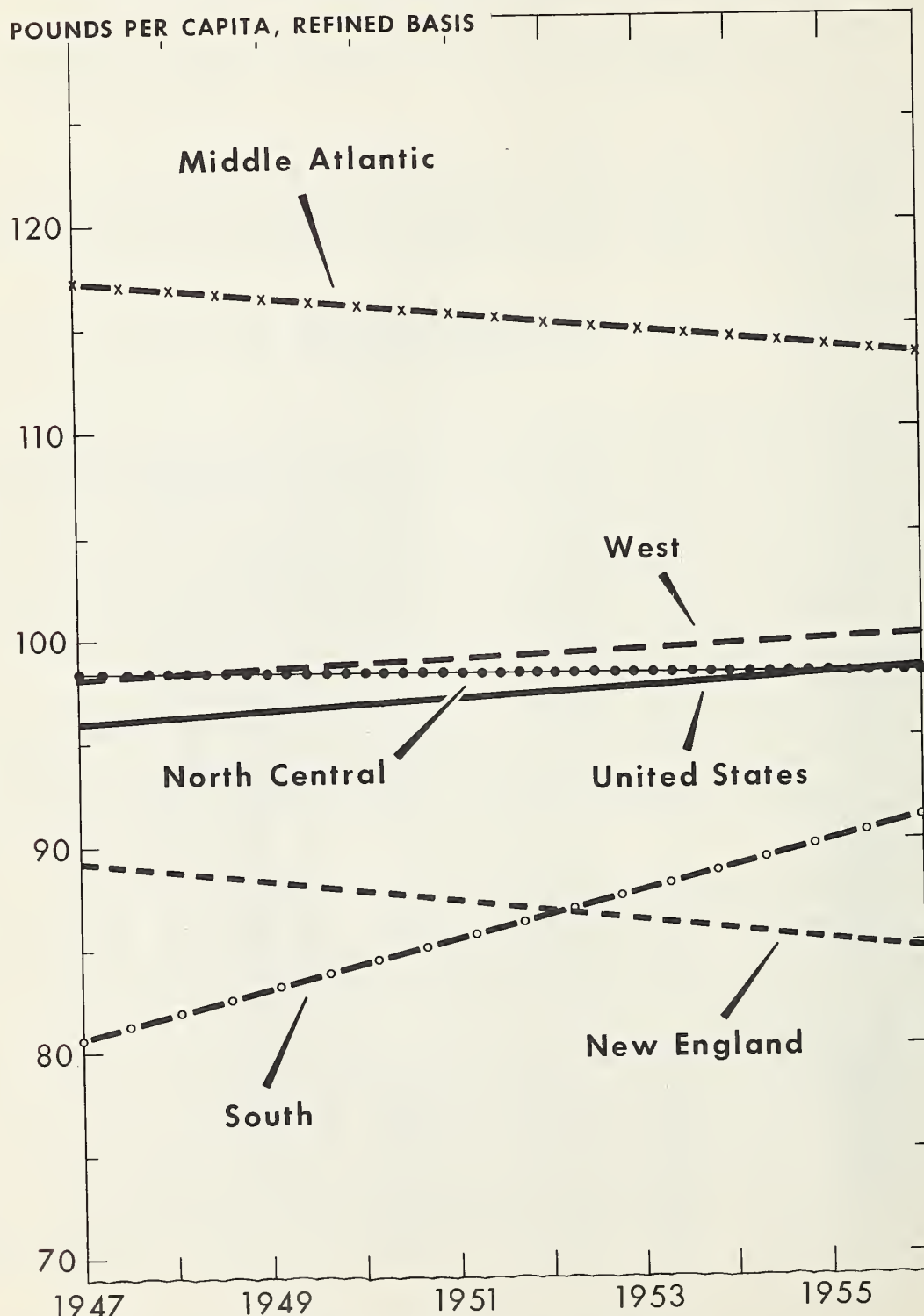
Table - Sugar: Direct Deliveries 1947-56 by Primary Distributors by States

(Pounds Per Capita, Refined Basis)

	10-year average 1947-56	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
<u>New England</u>											
Massachusetts	106.2	103.2	105.0	105.4	114.8	105.9	109.9	104.7	101.9	105.4	106.3
Vermont	91.2	107.6	97.5	100.0	101.9	85.4	86.3	89.6	80.2	81.9	81.9
Maine	77.9	80.6	78.8	76.6	84.6	73.9	76.7	79.3	75.1	79.1	74.2
Rhode Island	71.4	71.1	73.4	72.2	77.0	68.3	72.5	71.2	71.7	68.1	68.5
Connecticut	59.8	60.8	63.7	62.2	65.2	58.8	60.8	59.5	55.5	55.8	55.2
New Hampshire	59.1	58.8	53.1	55.3	63.5	57.8	63.7	61.6	59.4	59.5	58.6
Average	87.0	86.7	87.6	87.4	94.4	85.7	89.0	86.0	83.1	84.8	84.6
<u>Mid Atlantic</u>											
New Jersey	123.5	113.9	113.1	115.5	127.2	118.0	119.1	131.2	125.7	133.1	138.3
New York	114.8	120.9	118.8	112.1	121.8	109.9	112.0	120.8	112.2	110.8	108.5
Pennsylvania	112.4	114.8	114.0	112.7	124.5	112.0	111.3	111.9	105.0	106.7	110.8
Average	115.4	117.6	116.2	112.9	123.6	111.9	112.9	119.5	112.0	113.1	114.2
<u>North Central</u>											
Illinois	154.6	146.2	142.9	153.6	166.1	146.0	151.2	170.0	141.5	156.9	171.6
Missouri	105.8	122.0	115.4	109.2	116.5	103.9	107.2	106.5	92.9	87.7	96.6
Nebraska	94.9	93.4	79.8	72.6	82.9	76.7	94.6	107.0	114.8	112.8	114.6
Indiana	92.1	94.4	84.4	34.9	97.3	83.0	92.1	100.8	97.4	94.9	91.7
Wisconsin	89.0	106.0	84.0	88.4	96.8	83.7	84.8	89.8	85.6	82.7	88.2
Minnesota	84.6	99.7	96.0	77.0	90.7	80.0	84.6	86.5	75.2	77.2	79.6
Ohio	84.0	84.7	79.4	82.2	91.5	78.5	84.5	83.3	80.8	86.3	89.0
Iowa	80.4	92.1	78.8	74.9	84.7	74.9	80.3	79.6	77.8	80.7	79.9
Michigan	74.7	83.5	69.0	74.8	81.2	74.6	73.0	71.8	69.1	73.0	76.6
Kansas	65.3	64.3	53.6	55.9	67.1	63.6	65.2	69.3	70.0	70.8	73.2
South Dakota	65.0	75.5	56.4	65.4	70.5	64.8	67.8	66.6	60.9	62.5	59.8
North Dakota	62.4	73.5	60.5	64.6	69.4	57.0	59.7	59.4	58.2	59.4	62.3
Average	98.2	102.9	93.8	95.6	105.4	92.8	97.2	102.0	93.0	97.0	101.9
<u>South</u>											
Maryland	136.0	132.5	133.0	144.3	134.0	126.3	136.8	139.5	134.8	140.4	138.2
Georgia	124.7	107.7	113.8	119.1	122.3	125.4	138.3	132.9	131.6	125.1	130.8
Louisiana	117.0	97.6	103.7	110.4	113.4	113.4	118.0	125.6	132.2	129.7	126.1
Tennessee	91.5	85.7	82.3	88.3	94.2	87.9	94.3	94.3	95.1	93.0	99.7
Texas	84.0	78.5	82.6	85.8	91.3	83.0	81.5	83.4	82.6	81.6	89.3
District of Columbia	82.3	76.5	82.7	91.3	95.9	88.0	87.3	88.3	81.5	64.6	67.2
North Carolina	80.7	71.0	73.5	77.6	80.8	79.1	83.8	84.0	86.3	83.9	87.3
Virginia	80.2	72.5	70.4	74.8	89.9	81.5	84.3	81.3	84.7	80.0	82.3
Florida	79.1	70.3	80.9	79.0	84.0	77.6	77.8	72.8	80.9	82.3	85.0
Mississippi	72.8	67.6	63.8	65.4	66.0	64.0	67.8	68.9	75.0	81.8	107.2
Arkansas	72.4	69.6	69.4	76.4	80.0	69.6	76.2	72.6	67.9	66.6	75.5
Alabama	72.0	66.6	69.5	69.4	70.6	72.5	70.9	71.6	76.2	73.1	79.3
South Carolina	69.4	60.5	65.5	67.7	66.7	70.0	69.7	70.3	72.7	74.2	76.5
Kentucky	68.9	66.7	59.4	68.3	68.2	64.6	70.5	69.0	72.3	75.6	74.2
Oklahoma	65.7	64.8	61.3	65.9	66.2	65.3	65.0	68.0	68.2	62.1	70.5
West Virginia	61.0	62.6	59.3	64.2	66.8	60.0	62.1	59.0	60.3	55.6	60.3
Delaware	47.9	55.4	57.4	48.1	51.9	47.6	47.1	46.5	42.3	41.5	41.0
Average	85.8	78.7	80.2	84.7	88.0	83.9	87.3	87.2	88.8	87.4	92.3
<u>West</u>											
California	113.5	106.3	109.6	107.8	113.4	117.1	113.5	120.3	111.5	113.0	122.1
Oregon	105.8	121.6	107.0	118.0	103.7	101.3	102.3	102.7	95.9	103.0	102.9
Washington	100.7	106.0	98.3	102.5	107.9	100.8	111.7	104.9	91.8	94.2	88.5
Utah	90.5	117.6	86.5	92.5	93.4	90.3	85.4	85.4	79.8	85.8	88.4
Colorado	75.5	80.4	77.5	73.5	79.0	77.0	76.9	79.0	71.2	69.2	71.5
Montana	63.4	78.5	65.9	63.3	68.8	58.4	63.3	59.5	58.2	59.0	58.8
Idaho	62.9	82.0	54.3	63.2	65.5	61.0	65.9	59.9	59.0	62.3	55.8
Wyoming	49.9	63.2	45.7	44.4	52.6	46.9	58.3	49.7	51.7	45.8	40.8
Arizona	49.3	50.1	49.0	51.4	50.9	47.2	48.9	50.2	48.7	46.2	50.3
Nevada	41.8	50.3	38.5	42.0	42.6	42.4	45.4	42.9	37.3	42.6	34.4
New Mexico	38.2	43.1	37.3	39.9	40.2	38.4	37.4	36.6	38.0	33.2	37.5
Average	98.6	99.5	95.9	96.5	99.7	99.9	99.7	102.5	94.9	96.3	101.0
United States average	97.1	96.8	94.0	95.3	102.2	94.3	97.0	100.0	95.1	96.4	100.2

1/ Deliveries by primary distributors. Granulated sugar (including softs and turbinados) reported on delivered weight basis. Liquid sugar portion reported on basis of sugar solids content. Population included Armed Forces stationed in State, but excluded overseas personnel.

SUGAR: TRENDS IN DIRECT DELIVERIES BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS BY REGIONS



S.D. NO. 56

TRENDS FITTED TO ANNUAL DATA FOR EACH YEAR, 1947-56

FIGURE 1

Table Sugar: Annual change in trend 1947-56 in direct deliveries by primary distributors by States
(Pounds Per Capita, Refined Basis)

	Indicated annual change per capita deliveries		10 year linear trend (1947-56) annual per capita deliveries	
	Increase	Decrease	From	To
<u>New England</u>				
New Hampshire	0.386		57.39	60.86
Massachusetts		0.199	106.67	104.88
Maine		0.461	79.96	75.81
Rhode Island		0.462	73.48	69.32
Connecticut		0.935	63.96	55.54
Vermont		<u>2.882</u>	<u>104.20</u>	<u>78.26</u>
Total		0.491	89.17	84.75
<u>Middle Atlantic</u>				
New Jersey	2.568		111.95	135.06
Pennsylvania		0.994	<u>116.84</u>	<u>107.89</u>
New York		<u>1.018</u>	<u>119.36</u>	<u>110.20</u>
Total		0.413	117.25	113.54
<u>North Central</u>				
Nebraska	4.382		75.20	114.64
Illinois	1.715		146.88	162.32
Kansas	1.692		57.69	72.92
Indiana	0.796		88.51	95.67
Ohio	0.372		82.35	85.70
Iowa		0.556	82.87	77.87
Michigan		0.560	77.18	72.14
South Dakota		0.787	68.56	61.49
North Dakota		1.017	<u>66.98</u>	57.83
Wisconsin		1.232	<u>94.54</u>	83.45
Minnesota		1.996	93.63	75.67
Missouri		<u>3.217</u>	<u>120.27</u>	<u>91.32</u>
Total		0.033	98.31	98.02
<u>South</u>				
Louisiana	3.568		100.95	133.06
Mississippi	3.290		57.95	87.56
Georgia	2.389		113.95	135.45
North Carolina	1.681		73.17	88.30
Tennessee	1.464		84.89	98.07
South Carolina	1.457		62.82	75.93
Kentucky	1.268		63.17	74.58
Virginia	1.103		75.21	85.14
Alabama	1.061		67.20	76.75
Florida	0.716		75.84	82.28
Maryland	0.501		133.73	138.24
Oklahoma	0.446		63.72	67.73
Texas	0.297		82.62	85.29
Arkansas		0.149	73.05	71.71
West Virginia		0.530	63.40	58.63
District of Columbia		1.714	90.04	74.61
Delaware		<u>1.737</u>	<u>55.70</u>	<u>40.07</u>
Total	1.178		80.55	91.15
<u>West</u>				
California	1.222		107.96	118.96
Arizona		0.192	<u>50.15</u>	48.42
New Mexico		0.612	<u>40.91</u>	35.40
Nevada		0.812	<u>45.49</u>	38.18
Colorado		0.908	79.61	71.44
Wyoming		0.981	54.32	45.49
Idaho		1.288	68.69	57.10
Washington		1.441	107.14	94.17
Montana		1.661	70.84	55.89
Oregon		1.872	114.26	97.41
Utah		<u>2.183</u>	<u>100.33</u>	<u>80.68</u>
Total	0.100		98.14	99.04
United States	0.258		95.97	98.29

about 115 pounds annually. The North Central and Western regions differed but slightly from the national average while the New England and Southern regions were below average and each had distribution of about 86 pounds per capita. Despite overall regional characteristics, some states within each region had per capita deliveries above national average and all three states (New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey) in the Middle Atlantic region were in that category with deliveries ranging from 112 to 124 pounds. In the other four regions deliveries to only one-fourth to one-sixth of the states equalled or exceeded the national average. Deliveries to Louisiana, Georgia, and Maryland of the Southern region ranged between 117 and 136 pounds while deliveries to Washington, Oregon, and California of the Western region ranged between 101 and 114 pounds. Illinois with 155 pounds and Missouri with 106 pounds were the North Central states above average while Massachusetts with 106 pounds was the only such New England state.

The twelve states named accounted for about 57 percent of all sugar deliveries although they represented only 47 percent of the population. States with per capita deliveries above the national average are those generally adjacent to cane sugar refineries with comparatively low sugar transportation costs, or, as in the case of Illinois and Missouri are so located as to receive surplus sugar from the Gulf, the Western, and sometimes the Eastern refined sugar producing areas at favorable delivered prices.^{1/} Other factors affecting the location of high consumption states include the availability of other raw materials and highly developed marketing channels for sugar containing products. Thus, their locations are conducive to the manufacture of sugar containing products (such as confections, specialty bakery products, and canned goods) of higher unit value than the raw materials processed, and therefore more adaptable for delivery to distant consuming points.

The analysis thus far has related to the average level of receipts during the 10 years 1947-56. During that period there have been some significant annual trends. (See table 2 and figure 1). The 1947-56 period was selected so as to include a full decade of sugar deliveries by primary distributors. During part of 1947, post war rationing was still in effect and sugar deliveries were not of the

^{1/} Illinois and Missouri have also served as secondary distribution points for sugar by wholesalers and brokers. Since primary distributors report only the initial point of delivery, sugar reported as delivered to a state may eventually be delivered by truck to nearby states.

pattern usual in later post war years. The effect of the termination of controls was carried over to some extent in deliveries during 1948. Average per capita deliveries nationally by three year periods 1948 to 1956 are almost identical, indicating that per capita consumption of sugar has been static during recent years. During each of these three year periods annual per capita deliveries averaged about 97 pounds, refined basis. Consequently, no significant ten-year trend in per capita deliveries in the United States was expected, although the high year of 1956 made it appear that a small fraction of a pound increase existed annually.

Of the 21 states which showed an increase, 13 are in the Southern region. Thus that region trended upward rather sharply at about 1.2 pounds per capita annually. The Western and North Central regions were much like the national average with no significant upward or downward trend. In the West an increase of 1.2 pounds annually in California was offset by declining deliveries to the other 10 states of the region. The upward trends in 5 as opposed to the downward trends in 7 of the 12 states making up the North Central region resulted in an approximate standoff. The one pound annual decrease in trend in both Pennsylvania and New York more than offset the 2.6 pound increase in New Jersey and accounted for the 0.4 pound downward trend in the Middle Atlantic region. Per capita deliveries to the New England region also trended downward 0.5 pound annually, with only one state, New Hampshire (0.4 pound), showing an upward trend.

States with population increases in excess of the United States average that have shown an increasing trend of per capita deliveries are California in the Western region, Florida, Maryland, Texas, South Carolina and North Carolina in the South, Ohio and Indiana in the North Central and New Jersey in the Middle Atlantic. All of the Western states other than California had population increases in excess of the U.S. average but showed a declining trend in per capita deliveries. In other regions, Delaware and Michigan also had above average population increases accompanied by decreasing per capita deliveries.

It should be recalled that the data in table 2 and figure 1 are generalized long term trends of the data in table 1. Because of influences such as inventory variations resulting from war or strike threats, actual per capita deliveries for any one year may vary substantially from the 10 year trend. However, annual fluctuations above or below the average trend lines exceeded 10 percent in one or more years for only about one-fourth of the states.

A summary of the analysis indicates:

- (1) Per capita deliveries of sugar to the Southern states showed the most significant increases and were offset by decreases in per capita deliveries to New England and Middle Atlantic states.
- (2) Those Western states where population increase and surplus production of sugar are greatest showed a slight overall increase in per capita deliveries of sugar but this was due solely to a heavy increase in deliveries to California. The South which also ships surplus sugar to other areas had increasing per capita deliveries in 13 of 16 states and the District of Columbia.
- (3) While not all states with an above average percentage increase in population had an increasing level of per capita deliveries of sugar, those with large numeral increases in population such as California, Florida, Texas, Ohio and New Jersey, did have an upward trend in per capita deliveries.
- (4) There was a wide range in per capita deliveries by states, from a low of 33 pounds to Nevada during 1955 to 172 pounds to Illinois in 1956.

The last named conclusion is useful in interpreting statistics of deliveries by type of buyer which are available on a regional basis only. Those states with a high level of per capita deliveries can be assumed to be those receiving most of the sugar in a region for industrial usage or for reshipment by wholesalers. An analysis of per capita deliveries by type of buyer within the regions will be made in a subsequent issue of Sugar Reports.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Date announced

October 29, 1957

Administrative action

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation State Committees of Indiana, Michigan, New Mexico, and South Dakota issued the bases and procedures for establishing within established state

October 29, 1957
(continued)

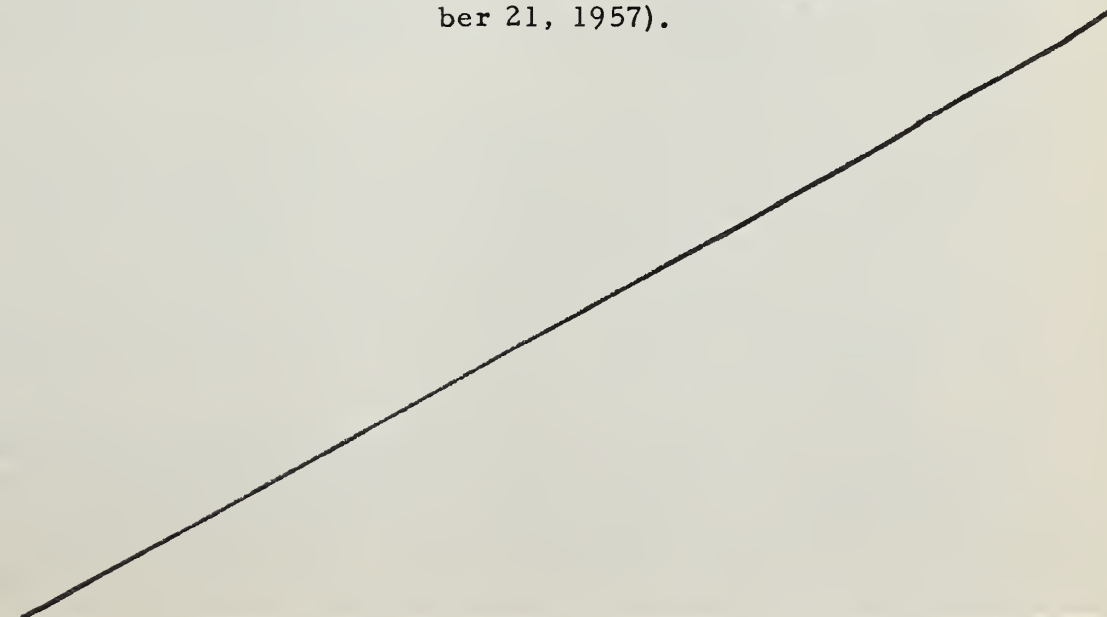
allocations individual farm proportionate shares for 1957 crop sugar beets. (See Federal Register of October 29, 1957).

October 29, 1957

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation State Committees of Idaho and Montana issued the bases and procedures for apportioning established state allocations to proportionate share areas within the respective states and for establishing individual farm proportionate shares for 1957 crop sugar beets. (See Federal Register of October 29, 1957).

November 18, 1957

Proposed changes in regulations governing the marketing of sugar produced in the domestic beet and mainland cane areas and the marketing of sugar for local consumption in Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Requirements which the government proposes to revise and combine into Sugar Regulation 816 are currently in Sugar Regulations 815 and 816. (See Federal Register of November 21, 1957).



STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. October deliveries for U. S. consumption, 709,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) down 6.5 percent from October 1956. Cumulative deliveries through October, 7,328,000 short tons (preliminary), down 3.3 percent from same period last year. Final data on September deliveries 780,000 short tons; the previously published preliminary figure for that month was 771,000 tons.
2. Primary distributors' stocks on November 2, 1,259,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up about 157,000 tons from a year earlier and 436,000 tons from a month earlier. As compared with a year ago, stocks of refiners were up 104,000 tons, beet processors 40,000 tons and importers of direct-consumption sugar 13,000 tons; stocks of mainland sugarcane processors were about the same as a year ago. During October beet processors' and refiners' stocks increased 402,000 and 36,000 tons, respectively, and mainland sugarcane processors' stocks about 12,000; stocks of importers of direct-consumption sugar decreased 14,000 tons.
3. Charges to quotas January through October, 7,767,000 short tons, raw value, down 215,000 tons or 2.7 percent from same period last year. The beet sugar area (47,000 tons), "full duty" countries as a group (61,000 tons), and the Virgin Islands (about 2,800 tons) were the supplying areas showing increases. Unfilled quota balances on October 31 totalled 1,288,000 tons, including about 61,000 tons within direct-consumption limits for offshore areas. Of the total, the unfilled balance of the domestic beet area was 420,000 tons, the mainland cane area 215,000, Cuba 197,000, Hawaii 190,000, the Philippines 104,000, Puerto Rico 100,000 tons, and "full duty" countries as a group 60,000 tons.
4. September deliveries to the Middle Atlantic and Southern regions were within 1.5 percent of deliveries in September 1956, to the New England and North Central regions 4 percent larger and 3 percent smaller, respectively, and to the Western region 16 percent smaller. As compared with a month earlier, September deliveries to New England and the North Central regions were up 9 and 6 percent, respectively, but to the Middle Atlantic they were down 6 percent, to the Southern region 14, and to the Western region 25 percent.

Third quarter 1957 deliveries to the Middle Atlantic region were about the same as during the third quarter 1956 but to the other four regions ranged from 2 to 7 percent smaller. As compared with second quarter 1957, third quarter deliveries were 4 and 32 percent larger to the Middle Atlantic and Western regions, respectively; to the other three regions they were 1 to 2 percent smaller.

Table 3.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during January-September 1957 and 1956

	1957 (Short tons, raw value)	1956
<u>Continental United States</u>		
Refiners' raw	2,419	24,086
Refiners' refined	4,625,053	4,785,668
Beet processors' refined	1,497,878	1,464,976
Importers' direct consumption	486,840	539,236
Mainland sugarcane processors' direct-consumption	33,090 1/	81,003
Total	6,645,280	6,894,969
Deliveries for:		
Export	22,619 2/	133,873
Livestock feed	3,868 2/	14,765
Continental consumption 3/	6,618,793	6,746,331
<u>Puerto Rico</u>	79,011	76,596
<u>Hawaii</u>	32,404	35,798

1/ Deliveries for direct-consumption by mainland sugarcane processors that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining; deliveries by mainland sugarcane processor-refiners are included in deliveries by refiners.

2/ See Tables 5 to 8.

3/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 4-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, September 30, 1957 and 1956

	1957 (Short tons, raw value)	1956
Refiners' raw	265,775	352,476
Refiners' refined	274,858	268,302
Beet processors' refined	221,980	211,707
Importers' direct consumption	56,711	44,549
Mainland sugarcane processors	3,194*	11,189
Total	822,518	888,223

*Stocks of sugar of mainland sugarcane processors that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining; processor-refiner stocks are included in refiners' stocks.

Table 5. Raw Sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts, meltings and deliveries, January-September, 1957

	(Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1957	255,505
Receipts	4,704,007
Meltings	4,690,795
Deliveries for direct consumption	2,419
Deliveries for export	0
Deliveries for livestock feed	0
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(523)
Stocks, September 30, 1957	265,775

* For receipts by source of supply, see Table 10.

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-73 and 74.

Table 6. -Refined Sugar: Refiners' and beet processors' stocks, production and deliveries, January-September, 1957

	Cane sugar (Short tons, raw value)	Beet sugar (Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1957	235,994	1,278,027
Production from raws melted	4,642,296	-
Production direct from cane or beets	-	441,499
Imported refined receipts	24,914	-
Deliveries for continental consumption	4,603,295	1,496,821
Deliveries for export	20,559	963
Deliveries for livestock feed	1,199	94
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(3,293)	+ 332
Stocks, September 30, 1957	274,858	221,980

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-73, SU-74 and SU-70 from cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors, respectively.

Table 7. -Direct-consumption sugar: Importers' stocks, receipts and deliveries, January-September, 1957 ^{1/}

	(Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1957	11,583
Receipts	532,004
Deliveries for continental consumption	483,175
Deliveries for export	1,097
Deliveries for livestock feed	2,568
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(36)
Stocks, September 30, 1957	56,711

^{1/} For receipt by source of supply, see Table 10.

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-75 from importers of direct-consumption sugar

Table 8. -Mainland sugarcane processors: Stocks, production and deliveries of mainland cane sugar, January-September, 1957

	(Short tons, raw value)	
Stocks, January 1, 1957	-	124,325
Production	-	87,912
Deliveries:		
For further processing	176,047	-
For direct consumption	33,083	-
For export	-	-
For livestock feed	7	-
Total	-	209,137
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	-	+ 94
Stocks, September 30, 1957	-	3,194

Source: Compiled from reports submitted on Forms 71 and 72 by mainland sugarcane processors.

Table 9. -Mainland Sugar: Production and allotment charges, September 30, 1957

	Cane sugar (Short tons,	Beet sugar raw value)
Production	88,006	441,831
<u>Allotment charges</u>		
Louisiana sugarcane processors:		
For further processing	119,656	
For direct-consumption	28,448	
Louisiana processor-refiners	62,189	
Florida sugarcane processors	131,997	
Beet processors		1,496,702
Total	342,290	1,496,702

Source: Compiled from reports submitted by mainland sugarcane processors, processor refiners and beet processors on Forms SU-71, 72, 73 and 70.

Table 10. -Refiners and importers: Receipts by source of supply, 1/ January-September 1957

Source of supply	Refiners (raw sugar) (Short tons,	Importers (DC sugar) raw value)
Cuba	2,230,745	370,589
Hawaii	772,510	
Hawaii refined	24,914 <u>2</u> /	
Mainland cane area	176,896	
Philippines, Republic of the	812,938	19,076
Puerto Rico	606,791	103,561
Virgin Islands	14,756	
Other countries	87,071	38,778
Not identifiable	2,300	
Total	4,728,921	532,004
For further processing	4,704,007	

1/ Includes quota exempt sugar as follows: 2,631 tons by importers and 789 tons by refiners for livestock feed; 1,819 tons by importers and 4,695 tons by refiners for re-export; 150 tons under Section 212. 2/ Refined sugar imported by refiners.

Table 11.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, October and January-October, 1957 and 1956

	1957 1/		1956	
	Oct.	Jan.-Oct.	Oct.	Jan.-Oct.
	(Short tons, raw value)			
Refiners	512,948	5,140,420	645,647	5,455,401
Beet processors	154,243	1,652,121	165,333	1,630,309
Importers	37,526	524,366	20,950	560,186
Mainland sugarcane processors	4,000 2/	37,090	3,478	84,481
Total	708,717	7,353,997	835,408	7,730,377
Deliveries for:				
Export	0	22,619	5,090	138,963
Livestock feed	0	3,868	150	14,915
For continental consumption 3/	708,717	7,327,510	830,168	7,576,499

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimated.
3/ Includes deliveries for U.S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 12.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, November 2, 1957 and October 31, 1956.

	1957 1/	1956
	(Short tons, raw value)	(Short tons, raw value)
Refiners' raw	296,321	254,721
Refiners' refined	280,303	217,613
Beet processors	624,513	584,352
Importers' direct-consumption	42,705	29,426
Mainland sugarcane processors	15,000 2/	15,099
Total	1,258,842	1,101,211

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Not available; estimated.

Table 13.-Status of 1957 Sugar Quotas as of October 31, 1957 1/

Area	Quota	Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & off-2/ set to drawback of duty		Unfilled balance	
			Total	Direct- consump- tion from offshore areas 3/	Total	Within direct con- sumption limits for offshore areas
				Short tons, raw value		
Domestic beet	2,071,247		1,650,945	4/	420,302	
Mainland cane	637,343		422,290	4/	215,053	
Hawaii	1,100,000		909,525	28,027	190,475	2,849
Puerto Rico 5/	920,000		819,987	119,747	100,013	14,079
Virgin Islands 5/	15,000		14,753		247	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000		876,461	23,912	103,539	36,008
Cuba	3,101,500	3,771	2,908,049	372,553	197,222	2,739
Other foreign countries	224,910	591	165,184	54,491	60,861	5,375
Total	9,050,000	4,362	7,767,194	598,730	1,287,712	61,050
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	80,372	344	56,513	9,029	24,203	702
Dominican Republic	64,132	67	49,218	8,799	14,981	0
Mexico	46,959	154	31,847	15,624	15,266	0
Nicaragua	12,018	0	9,018	9,018	3,000	1,262
Haiti	6,283	26	6,567	0	0	0
Netherlands	3,487	0	3,592	3,592	0	0
China	3,416	0	3,505	3,505	0	0
Panama	3,416	0	3,504	3,504	0	0
Costa Rica	3,411	0	0	0	3,411	3,411
Canada	631	0	631	631	0	0
United Kingdom	516	0	516	516	0	0
Belgium	182	0	182	182	0	0
British Guiana	84	0	84	84	0	0
Hong Kong	3	0	7	7	0	0
Total	224,910	591	165,184	54,491	60,861	5,375

LIQUID SUGAR 8/

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

Cuba	7,970,558	7,967,402	3,156
Dominican Republic	830,894	384,285	446,609
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ Quota exempt sugar entered under Sections 211(a) and 212(4): Cuban for re-export, 7,077; for feed, 2,986; Venezuelan, for export, 291; for feed, 1,284; total, 11,638.

2/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane partly estimated; (b) raw sugar from Puerto Rico and Hawaii entered through October 31, 1957 as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division by November 16, 1957; and (c) direct-consumption sugar from Puerto Rico and Hawaii, and all sugar from Cuba, the Republic of the Philippines, the Virgin Islands and "other foreign countries" entered or certified for entry as of October 31, 1957.

3/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba, 16,477; Philippines, 118; Puerto Rico, 20; Hawaii, 1; Total, 16,616.

4/ Estimated.

5/ Despite declaration of a deficit, the full quota of 1,146,783 short tons, raw value, is available to Puerto Rico and 15,638 to Virgin Islands.

6/ Applications being held pending availability of quota for Hong Kong total 21 tons.

7/ Under Section 212(1), charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered by each country listed and also by Dutch Guiana and Venezuela. In addition, 10 tons were entered by Canada under Section 212(2).

8/ 11,305 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Section 212(3).

Table 14.--Comparison of charges to quotas and offsets to drawback of duty, January-October, 1957 and 1956

(Short tons, raw value and percentages)

	1957	1956	Increase		Decrease	
			Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent
Domestic beet	1,650,945 ^{1/}	1,603,564 ^{2/}	47,381	3.0		
Mainland cane	422,290 ^{1/}	423,263 ^{2/}			973	0.2
Hawaii	909,525	981,998			72,473	7.4
Puerto Rico	819,987	967,983			147,996	15.3
Virgin Islands	14,753	11,995	2,758	23.0		
Philippines	876,461	978,354			101,893	10.4
Cuba	2,908,049	2,910,768			2,719	0.1
Other foreign countries	165,184	104,537	60,647	58.0		
Total	7,767,194	7,982,462			215,268	2.7
Peru	56,513	44,319	12,194	27.5		
Dominican	49,218	35,676	13,542	38.0		
Mexico	31,847	12,087	19,760	163.5		
Nicaragua	9,018	2,875	6,143	213.7		
Haiti	6,567	3,395	3,172	93.4		
Netherlands	3,592	1,229	2,363	192.3		
China	3,505	1,219	2,286	187.5		
Panama	3,504	0	3,504			
Costa Rica	0	1,078			1,078	
Canada	631	1,078			447	41.5
United Kingdom	516		516			
Belgium	182	380			198	51.1
British Guiana	84		84			
Hong Kong	7	16			9	56.2
Colombia ^{3/}		1,154			1,154	
Denmark ^{3/}		31			31	
Total	165,184	104,537	60,647	58.0		

LIQUID SUGAR

(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

Cuba	7,967,402	7,944,092	23,310	0.3		
Dominican Republic	384,285	830,894			446,609	53.8
British West Indies	0	0				

^{1/} Partially estimated^{2/} Revised^{3/} No quotas under effective Sugar Act

Table 15.-Status of 1957 Sugar Quotas as of November 16, 1957 ^{1/}

Area	Quota	Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & off- ^{2/} set to drawback of duty		Unfilled balance	
			Total	Direct- consump- tion from offshore areas 3/	Total	Within direct con- sumption limits for offshore areas
Short tons, raw value						
Domestic beet	2,071,247		1,718,945	4/	352,302	
Mainland cane	637,343		477,290	4/	160,053	
Hawaii	1,100,000		934,830	28,840	165,170	2,036
Puerto Rico 5/	920,000		824,517	124,323	95,483	9,503
Virgin Islands 5/	15,000		14,753		247	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000		898,242	23,910	81,758	36,010
Cuba	3,101,500	4,213	3,013,114	372,794	92,599	2,701
Other foreign countries	224,910	679	182,536	54,862	43,597	5,092
Total	9,050,000	4,892	8,064,227	604,729	991,209	55,342
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	80,372	386	73,869	9,404	6,889	369
Dominican Republic	64,132	67	49,218	8,799	14,981	0
Mexico	46,959	200	31,843	15,620	15,316	50
Nicaragua	12,018	0	9,018	9,018	3,000	1,262
Haiti	6,283	26	6,567	0	0	0
Netherlands	3,487	0	3,592	3,592	0	0
China	3,416	0	3,505	3,505	0	0
Panama	3,416	0	3,504	3,504	0	0
Costa Rica	3,411	0	0	0	3,411	3,411
Canada	631	0	631	631	0	0
United Kingdom	516	0	516	516	0	0
Belgium	182	0	182	182	0	0
British Guiana	84	0	84	84	0	0
Hong Kong	3	0	7	7	0	6/ 0
Total	224,910	679	182,536	7/ 54,862	43,597	5,092

LIQUID SUGAR ^{8/}

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

Cuba	7,970,558	7,967,402	3,156
Dominican Republic	830,894	830,894	0
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

^{1/} Quota exempt sugar entered under Sections 211(a) and 212(4); Cuban for re-export, 8,428; for feed, 3,050; Venezuelan for export, 291; for feed, 1,284; Mexican for feed, 177; Total, 13,230. ^{2/} These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar partly estimated; (b) raw sugar from Puerto Rico and Hawaii entered through November 16, as shown by quota clearance papers received in Sugar Division by November 16; and (c) direct-consumption sugar from Puerto Rico, and Hawaii and all sugar from Cuba, the Republic of the Philippines, the Virgin Islands and "other foreign countries" entered or certified for entry as of November 16, 1957. ^{3/} Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba, 16,528; Philippines, 118; Puerto Rico, 20; Hawaii, 1; Total, 16,667.

^{4/} Estimated.

^{5/} Despite declaration of a deficit, the full quota of 1,146,783 short tons, raw value, is available to Puerto Rico; and 15,638 to Virgin Islands.

^{6/} Applications being held pending availability of quota for Hong Kong total 21 tons.

^{7/} Under Section 212(1) charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered by each country listed and also by Dutch Guiana and Venezuela. In addition, 10 tons were entered by Canada under Section 212(2).

^{8/} 12,605 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Section 212(3).

Table 16.-Deliveries of Sugar by Primary Distributors by States, September, 1957.

State	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
<u>100-pound bags, refined equivalent</u>					
NEW ENGLAND					
CONN	102878		1635		104513
ME	69316		200		69516
MASS	478489		8085		486574
NH	27170		200		27370
RI	50447		100		50547
VT	25611		3000		28611
TOTAL	753911		13220		767131
MID ATLANTIC					
NJ	640275		29250		669525
NY	1407621	15426	89226		1512273
PENN	849282	3600	224855	25	1077762
TOTAL	2897178	19026	343331	25	3259560
N CENTRAL					
ILL	589524	749163		34341	1373028
IND	293774	96310	3236	6993	400313
IOWA	72060	138515	335		210910
KAN	64762	94918			159680
MICH	248840	251994	4315	40	505189
MINN	34102	154234	340		188676
MO	204287	140632			344919
NEBR	27865	109474			137339
NDAK	856	40671	1635		43162
OHIO	660625	81048	10490	20	752183
S DAK	2164	39749			41913
WISC	125464	145132		2273	272869
TOTAL	2324323	2041840	20351	43667	4430181
SOUTHERN					
ALA	216251			1081	217332
ARK	100113				100113
DEL	23086		1789		24875
DC	47161		6125		53286
FLA	102384		75600	10065	188049
GA	336631		36968		373599
KY	179092	2251		3450	184793
LA	303671			1726	305397
MD	293851		24204		318055
MISS	200609		51757		200609
NC	283097				334854
OKLA	87823	22543	10572		110366
SC	141073		990		151645
TENN	259579		6	6	260575
TEXAS	535772	64016	6486	16	606290
VA	190591		57029		247620
WVA	109471		13616		123087
TOTAL	3410255	88810	285136	16344	3800545
WESTERN					
ARIZ	23221	19590			42811
CALI	703193	823403	8400		1534996
COLO	9518	93309			102827
IDAHO	3264	48166			51430
MONT	3011	36551			39562
NEV	6447	902			7349
NMEX	14615	20210			34825
ORE	72902	86001			158903
UTAH	4485	85208			89693
WASH	63568	185257	17809		266634
WYO	576	14001			14577
TOTAL	904800	1417598	26209		2343607
GRAND TOTAL	10290467	3562274	688247	60036	14601024

Table 17.-Deliveries of Sugar by Primary Distributors by States, third quarter, 1957.

State	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
100-pound bags, refined equivalent					
NEW ENGLAND					
CONN	300238		12565		312803
ME	203058		1185		204243
MASS	1209978		29449		1239427
N H	95832		400		96232
R I	140526		1150		141676
VT	63511		19000		82511
TOTAL	2013143		63749		2076892
MID ATLANTIC					
N J	1966669		150070		2116739
N Y	4138184	27772	408337		4574293
PENN	2624348	8200	733188	31	3365767
TOTAL	8729201	35972	1291595	31	10056799
N CENTRAL					
ILL	1751122	1981958		70191	3803271
IND	843657	246295	9883	6993	1106828
IOWA	225227	413774	2535	6	641542
KAN	212309	289587			501896
MICH	656072	770018	130726	60	1556876
MINN	112991	643503	340	900	757734
MO	822811	363234		112	1186157
NEBR	105865	361657		800	468322
N DAK	2279	118305	1635		122219
OHIO	1963759	236766	43490	620	2244635
S DAK	6446	123155			129601
WISC	406816	504399	1260	21678	934153
TOTAL	7109354	6052651	189869	101360	13453234
SOUTHERN					
ALA	691551			1803	693354
ARK	326064	7000			333064
DEL	57919		2823		60742
D C	148348		21327		169675
FLA	309321		443292	22186	774799
GA	1096470		131049		1227519
KY	549984	2251	31525	9447	593207
LA	983316			5473	988789
MD	967048		150282		1117330
MISS	653204			1630	654834
N C	888625		278564		1167189
OKLA	326199	94277		200	420676
S C	419863		49209		469072
TENN	753261		3020	7	756288
TEXAS	1883575	306170	91415	30	2281190
VA	577477		228274	5	805756
W VA	309119		26212		335331
TOTAL	10941344	409698	1456992	40781	12848815
WESTERN					
ARIZ	87226	56155			143381
CALI	2523192	3041942	51531		5616665
COLO	26679	293718			320397
IDAHO	16160	140739			156899
MONT	4756	122531			127287
NEV	21954	8520			30474
N MEX	43280	58609			101889
ORE	259725	328296	29501		617522
UTAH	22301	255163			277464
WASH	280060	600235	44529		924824
WYO	2495	40362			42857
TOTAL	3287828	4946270	125561		8359659
GRAND TOTAL	32080870	11444591	3127766	142172	46795399

Table 18.-Sugar: Prices, production, and stocks

Period	Prices (Gross) 1/					
	Raw cane		Refined cane, quoted wholesale			
	N.Y. duty paid	World fas, Cuba	New York	Gulf	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast
	Cents per pound					
1952-56 annual av.	6.14	3.51	8.68	8.56	8.57	8.63
1955 monthly av.	5.95	3.24	8.59	8.50	8.49	8.53
1956 monthly av.	6.09	3.48	8.77	8.60	8.58	8.75
1956						
November	6.33	3.92	8.95	8.75	8.70	8.79
December	6.37	4.77	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
1957						
January	6.35	5.83	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
February	6.10	5.80	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
March	6.18	6.17	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
April	6.14	6.46	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
May	6.37	6.02	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
June	6.53	6.12	9.18	8.98	8.92	9.10
July	6.45	5.27	9.25	9.05	9.00	9.25
August	6.13	4.13	9.25	9.05	8.81	9.14
September	6.17	4.55	9.15	8.95	8.70	9.10
October	6.21	4.03	9.15	8.95	8.70	9.10
12-month av.	6.28	5.26	9.13	8.93	8.83	9.09

Period	Prices (Gross) (continued) 1/			
	Refined beet, quoted wholesale			Refined, retail
	Eastern	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast	U.S. average
	Cents per pound			
1952-56 annual av.	8.48	8.37	8.53	10.47
1955 monthly av.	8.39	8.29	8.43	10.42
1956 monthly av.	8.52	8.38	8.65	10.57
1956				
November	8.65	8.50	8.69	10.66
December	8.74	8.65	9.00	10.72
1957				
January	8.75	8.65	9.00	10.86
February	8.69	8.65	9.00	10.96
March	8.65	8.65	9.00	10.96
April	8.65	8.65	9.00	10.98
May	8.65	8.65	9.00	11.00
June	8.72	8.72	9.00	11.00
July	8.80	8.80	9.15	11.06
August	8.64	8.61	9.04	11.12
September	8.50	8.50	9.00	11.12
October	8.50	8.50	9.00	
12-month av.	8.66	8.63	8.99	10.95 2/

Period	Production and month-end stocks, refined			
	Production		Month-end stocks	
	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors
	1,000 short tons, raw value			
1952-56 annual av.	501	150	258 3/	785
1955 monthly av.	509	150	245 3/	860
1956 monthly av.	528	163	261 3/	816
1956				
November	497	608	225	1,039
December	464	438	246 3/	1,278
1957				
January	485	89	282	1,260
February	395	25	312	1,178
March	463	4	308	1,048
April	498	17	324	927
May	554	29	329	807
June	576	50	296	604
July	577	37	301	412
August	556	52	286	272
September	538	138	275	222
October 4.	520	557	280	625
12-month av.	510	147	289	806

1/ Quoted wholesale refined prices represent the current quotations of cane refiners and beet processors even though orders sometimes are taken on a day to day basis at a lower price and allowances in specific areas are being made. (See Sugar Reports No. 55, page 4). 2/ 11-month average. 3/ Over-quota stocks at the end of the year included. 4/ Preliminary.